THE BOMBAY COURIER.

[PUBLISHED THRICE A-WEEK,—EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY MORNING.—PRICE 14 RUPEES PER QUARTER.]

VOL. XLV.] SATURDAY, 25 NOVEMBER, 1837. [NO. 9453.

THE Public breakfasts of the RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR will recommence at Parell on Friday the 24th Instant, and will be held on every subsequent Tuesday and Friday morning at 9 o'clock—Gentlemen wishing to attend are requested to send their names to the Aid-de-Camp in waiting or to the Town Major's Office.

J. B. ROSE,—Aid-de-Camp.

Parell House, 25th Nov. 1837.

FOR LONDON.—The fine Ship *Carnatic*, of 600 Tons. *John Brodie*, Commander, has superior accommodations for passengers and carries a Surgeon, she will sail *positively* about middle the of January and will call on the Coast if inducement offers, for plans of her Cabins &c. &c. apply to.

EDMOND BIBBY AND Co.

Rampart Row, 25th November, 1837.

FOR LONDON, the Ship *Asia*, of 550 Tons, *F. J. Stead, R. N.* Commander, will sail for that port about the middle of next month, and has good accommodation for passengers. For freight or passage apply to Captain *Stead*, at the office of Messrs. *Forbes, and Co.*—Bombay, 25th November, 1837.

FOR LONDON—The well known fast sailing Ship *Boyne*, Capt. *George Richardson*, of 650 Tons burthen, expressly fitted up for Passengers and has a Surgeon attached, expected daily and will have quick dispatch, plans of her spacious accommodations may be had on application to *D. and M. Pestonjee.*—Bombay, 25th Nov. ber 1837.

FOR LONDON.—The *Malabar* Captain H. B. BAX H. C. S. of the burthen of 700 tons, will sail about the 1st January.

This Ship has spacious accommodations, fitted up in every way for the convenience and comfort of Passengers and carries a Surgeon.

For Freight or Passage apply to *Skinner, and Co.*—Bombay, 25th Nov., 1137.

FOR LONDON.—The well known river-built Ship *Sarah*, Captain *J. T. Whiteside*, will sail with all despatch, has excellent accommodations for Passengers, carries an experienced Surgeon, and will call on the Coast, if sufficient inducement offers.—For Freight or Passage, apply to GREY AND Co.

Rampart Row, 25th Nov., 1837.

FOR LONDON.—The Lady *Feversham*, 500 Tons, *George Webster*, Commander, will sail about the 25th December, calling on the coast if inducement offers,—has good accommodations for passengers and carries a Surgeon. For passage apply to the Captain at the Office of Messrs. *Dirom, Carter and Co.*, where plans of her accommodations may be had.

FOR LONDON.—The *Gilmore*, Captain *H. H. Lindsay*, will be despatched early in January ; carries an experienced Surgeon. For Freight or Passage apply to

DUNCAN GIBB, AND Co.

Dady's Building, 25th November, 1837.

FOR LONDON.—The new Ship *Berkshire*, 600 Tons, Captain *John Clarkson*, having spacious accommodations for Passengers, is expected to arrive shortly and will be dispatched early in January. For Passage apply to, Messrs. *Remington, and Co.*

FOR LONDON.—*The Triumph*, 600 Tons, *Captain Thomas Green*, having spacious accommodations for Passengers, is expected to arrive in December, and will be dispatched in January.—For Passage apply to *Messrs. Remington and Co.*

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The British built Ship *Orleana*, 650 Tons, *A. Cameron*, Master, has good poop accomodation for a few passengers will sail about 10th December.—Apply on board or at the office of Messrs. *Dirom Carter, and Co.*—Bombay, 25th November, 1837.

FOR LIVERPOOL to sail about the 26th December the New Ship *Uraniaa, Edward Noaks*, master. She has good accommodations and carries an experienced Surgeon. For Freight or passage apply to GEORGE S. KING.

Bombay, 24th Nov. 1837.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The Ship *Frances, Charles Heath*, Commander, will have quick dispatch, and has roomy accommodation for Passengers.

For Passage apply at the Office of *Higginson and Cardwell, Rampart Row.*—Bombay 25th November, 1837.

FGR CALCUTTA.—TOUCHING AT CEYLON AND PENANG, the fast sailing Barque *Lamont, N. Burtsal*, Commander, will positively sail on the 29th Instant. For passage to Penang and Calcutta or freight to Colombo. Apply to,

FRITH, AND CO.

Nesbit Lane, 24th November, 1837

FOR CHINA CALLING AT TELLICHERRY & COCHIN.—The *Hero of Malown*, 500 Tons *G. Grundy* Commander for passage or freight of Opium.—Apply at the office of Messrs. *Dirom Carter and Co.* she will sail on Wednesday next and letters received at their office till Tuesday afternoon.—Bombay, November 25th, 1837.

FREIGHT FOR LINTIN.—The new Schooner PEARL, J. S. BOULTON, Commander, will have immediate despatch : Freight for Opium only, apply to *Cursejee Cowasjee Esq.*, at his Office, Daddy's Buildings,

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NOTICE is hereby given, that Quarterly GENERAL MEETING of the Subscribers to the CIVIL FUND will be held, at the Warehouse Rooms on Tuesday the 28th Instant, at 12 o'clock.

By order of the Trustees.

W. R. MORRIS,—*Secretary.*

Bombay, Civil Fund Office, 10th Nov. 1837.

SEALED TENDERS for a supply for one year from the 1st January, 1838, to the Bombay Regiment European Infantry, of the undermentioned articles will be received at Poona, by the Quarter Master of the Regiment until the 15th December.

The sum of Rupees 1000 for the Tea, Sugar, and Coffee, 500, for Meat, and 50 for Firewood, must be lodged as a deposit in the Pay Master's hands, for the fulfilment of each Contract.

	Rs.	ans.	pies.	
Good Green Tea	"	"	"	per lb.
Good Coffee	"	"	"	per lb.
Good Soft Sugar	"	"	"	per lb.

MEAT.

Good Cow Beef lbs. per Rupee.

FIREWOOD.

Good Dry Firewood lbs. per Rupee.

By Order,

F. G. FRASER,—Lieutenant.

Qr. Mr. Bombay Reg. Eur. Infantry

Poona, 23rd Nov. 1837.

N. B. Tenders with samples of the tea sugar and coffee to be post paid.

NOTICE.—JOZE DE SOUZA, AND CO., respectfully intimates to the Gentry and Inhabitants of Bombay that they have opened a new Bakery upon an extensive scale in Girgaum Road No. 124—where every Article in the Bakery line whether for domestic or foreign consumption, may be had at the shortest notice and upon the most reasonable terms.

Gentlemen proceeding to Europe or into the Interior may depend upon every Article being of the best quality.—Bombay, 25th November 1837.

THE INDIA JOURNAL OF MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

Published Monthly, 16 Rs. per annum, payable in advance.

OPINION OF THE MEDICAL PRESS.

WE have, we confess, been no less surprised than gratified by the perusal of this journal. We were by no means prepared for so much original matter and so much clever and spirited writing as it contains. It is extremely creditable to the editors, and speaks well for the zeal and intelligence of our medical brethren as a body in our Indian empire, to whom this journal must be invaluable. We are much struck by the novelty and importance of many of the original communications on medical subjects.—*British and Foreign Medical Review.*

" It is likely to be of service to the profession in that quarter, for it stimulates the indifferent to exertion, and affords opportunities to the zealous for distinction. It is conducted by Mr. Corbyn with professional ability and with gentlemanly feeling.—*Medico. Chir. Rev. London* " Filled with good original papers and judicious selections. We must part with him for the present once more taking leave to express our respect for his talents, and nor wishes for his continued prosperity."—*London Medical Gazette.*

" A highly valuable and meritorious publication. The *Indian* Journal is an honor to the country from which itemanates.—*Medical and Surgical Journal Boston*

N. B. By the new post office regulations this Journal is dispatched by letter post from Calcutta at 6 annas to 400 miles and any distance above 400, 9 annas Orders and payments will be received by Mr. MALVERY, Church Lane, Bombay.

HOUSE TO LET AT THE NEILGHERRY HILLS.

TO BE LET.—Ready furnished, a comfortable, substantially built House, beautifully situated at Khottagerry on the Neilgherry Hills. The House has a Bungalow attached to it, together with Stables, Cow House, and several out Houses.

Rent moderate, apply to MESSRS. SKINNER, AND Co.

Dady's Building, 25th November, 1837.

PROCLAMATION.—*Bombay to Wit.*—By virtue of a precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the sessions of oyer and terminer, and general goal delivery, will be holden before the supreme court of judicature, at Bombay, at the court house, on Monday, the 4th day of December next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all treasons, murders, and other felonies, perjuries, trespasses, and other crimes and misdemeanors, had, done, or committed, within the town and island of Bombay, and the limits thereof, and the factories subordinate thereto, and also to enquire, hear, and determine, in like manner, all treasons, murders, felonies, forgeries, perjuries, crimes, extortions, misdemeanors, trespasses, wrongs, oppressions, had, done, and committed, by any of Her Majesty's British subjects, in any of the territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the said government of Bombay, or within any of the dominions of the native Princes of India, in alliance with the said government.

And also, that, at the same time and place will be holden a session of admiralty, for the trial of all treasons, murders, piracies, robberies, trespasses, misdemeanors, and other crimes and offences, had, done, perpetrated, or committed, on the high seas.

And I hereby require and enjoin all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above sessions, or in any way concerned therein, to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the court. Dated this Twenty first day of November, in the first year of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

J. L. JOHNSON,—*Sheriff.*

ઢંઢેરો—(શ્રી•મુમબઇમાં) કું•ઢંઢેરો•ઠરાવ•તથા•ખબર•ફીઆંથી•અહેર•ઠરાવેચજે•શ્રી મુમબઇ•ની•જુદીકેટરની•થ્રુપરીમ•કોરટ•આગલ•શેશંન•બેશશે•જે•ઠેકાંણે•કોરટ•ભરેચ•તેજ•વેરમો•શ્રી•મુંમબઇનાં•કોટ•મધે શોમવારને•દીને•તારીખ ૪ થી•દીજેમબર•ચોવતા•મડીનાંનીમેને•દીને•ઠલાક ૧૧ નાં•પેહેલા•પોહોરનાં•શેશંન•ભરાશે ❀

અને•તેજ•જગો•ઉપર•તેજ•વેલાએ•આદમીરાલટી•શેશંન•એટલજે•દરીઆવરદી•ખાતાનાં•નેઆવની•શલા•બેશશે•શાશાઠકે•જેકોઇ•માંણશનો•ટંટો•અથવા•ખુન•અથવા•વાંકાંણમોની•ચોરી•અથવા•દરીઆનાં•ચાંચીઆ•ચોરો•અથવા•તરકટ•અથવા•ઠરેઠક•બીજી તકશીરનો•દાવો•હોએ•તેહનો•નેઆવ•છાંડે ❀

અને•કું•શરીક•ખબર•ફીઆંથી•આપુચજે જેકોઇ•માંણશનો•ટંટો•ઇઆ•ચોરી•ઇઆ•ખુન•ઇઆ•તરકત•ઇઆ•ઠરએક•ઠંઇ•બીજી તકશીરનો•દાવો•હોએ•તે•માંણશ•પોતાનો મુદ્દો•ખરો•ઠરવા•શાઠુ•જે•દાહાડે•ઉપર•છાપેલો•છે•દાહડે•તથા•ઉપર•છાપેલા•ઠેકાંણે તાંકાં•તેહનાં•ગુવાહી•અગર•શાહેદી•આપે અને•પોતે•હાજર•થાએ•અને•તેવાં•માંણશો કોરટનાં•હેકમ•વગર•કોરટમાંથી•જાએ • નહી—તારીખ ૨૧ મી•નવેમબર • તથા• અંગરેજની•રાંણી•વીકટોરીઆનુ • વરશ • પેહેલુ ❀

જે—એલ—જનશંન—શરીક

THE BOMBAY CALENDAR and ALMANAC, with an INDIAN CALENDAR for 1838, will be published the first week in January next The army, civil, and Indian navy lists, will be corrected up to the 31st of December, and the whole will be printed on English paper. PRICE 6 RUPEES.—Courier Office, 25th November, 1837.

JUST published and ready for delivery.—No. XXVIII, of the Quarterly ARMY LIST ; corrected up to the 31st October 1837. Printed on Europe paper.—Price 3 Rupees.—Courier office, 25th Nov., 1837.

FOR SALE. At the Godowns of the undersigned J. COCKBURN AND Co's. (1st quality) Port Wine in Pints and Quarts.

Superior Champagne from Do. at 45 Rs ₹ doz.
Ditto.....Brandy at..... 14 " ₹ doz.

ALSO

Curocoa, Cherry Brandy and other Liqueurs, and a small quantity of fine Sherry in Butts and Hogsheads.

GREY AND Co.

Bombay, 25th Nov., 1837.

NOTICE.

THE Sale of the undermentioned is postponed from Saturday the 25th Nov. Instt. till Thursday at 3 o'clock when Messrs. FRITH, AND Co., will sell by public auction by order of " *Hamaboye*," Widow, and Executrix of *Jamsetjee Nanabhoy* deceased, the undermentioned property, on account of the late Nawab *Fyazally Khan, Dowlut Begum, and Chumpa Begum*, to whom the said property has been mortgaged.

1st. A dwelling house and ground situates in Nuwab Street Mazagon together with the Stables, Outhouses, and Wells, pursuant to the terms of the lease that will be submitted at the time of sale.

2nd. A spot of vacant Ground, adjoining, and on the North side of the above premises near the Portuguese Chapel.

3rd. All that range of building, with 12 Apartments situated outside the Fort, in Coppersmith Lane, Assessed No. 28.

4th. A variety of native Jewels, consisting of two Hindoo Culzies, or Feathers mounted in Gold, and set with Diamonds, Emeralds, and Rubies, A Pearl, Diamond, and Ruby necklace, one large Searpench, or Head Ornament, set with Diamonds, Rubies, and Emeralds, One Do. of a smaller size &c. &c.—Nesbit, Lane, 25th Nov. 1837.

SALE BY AUCTION.—At 12 o'clock Tomorrow, the 25th Instant, Messrs. FRITH, AND Co., will submit for public sale at their rooms, a quantity of native Jewellery, comprising 3 Pairs of large, and small size Gold Bangles, 3 pairs Gold Bracelets, 1 pair Gold Sanklas, 1 Gold Chundurhar, 1 pair Gold Todas' (neck, hand and feet ornaments.) Also several Rings, Diamond, Ruby and Emeral.

On the same day, order of the mortgagee *Mawthawdass Dyaram, Messrs. Frith & Co.* will sell by Auction the undermentioned Jewellery, vizt.

1 Gold " Harr," or neck Ornament set with Pearls and Rubies.

1 Gold Caly-Ghattee set with Diamonds, Pearls and Rubies, and a pair of Gold Ear Rings set with Pearls and Ruby.

Nesbit Lane, 25th November, 1837

SALE BY AUCTION.—On Tuesday, the 5th Dec. next, Messrs. *Frith and Co.* will sell by auction at his residence " *Belmont*" Mazagon, the Household Furniture, and Property belonging to A. S. Finlay Esqr. quitting the Presidency, the same consists of Plate and Plated ware, Chairs, Tables, Couches, Glass, China, and Porcelain &ca. &ca. &ca. also A handsome Billiard Table (with Thurston's Cushions) by *Ferrar*, with Balls and Cues complete.

AT NOON.

A double bodied Phaeton with moveable Seats, Painted Olive Green, and Green lining, adapted for 4 persons, also a Pair of Carriage Horses with Harness, Saddles and Bridles, spare Harness &c. Also a quantity of very old Sherry, Maderia, Lisbon, *Lafitte* Claret, Port Wine, Gin and a few Boxes of Cheroots.

Catalogues are printed and the property will be on view, from Friday, the 1st of December next.—Nesbit Lane, 25 November, 1837.

CARBONELL'S WINES.

MESSRS. FRITH AND CO.—Beg much pleasure in reminding their friends and the public, that they have been authorized to reduce the price of the 2d growth Claret from the above respectable House, to Rupees twenty per dozen. They have recently received the following, which they are instructed to strongly recommend to public notice, as of superior quality, viz.

1st growth Claret in Quarts per doz....	Rs.	36
2d....Do..Do..in Quarts.. do..	"	20
Superior Old Pale Sherry.... do...	"	26
Fine Mellow Port of a quality, unrivalled in this market. do..	"	24

TERMS OF SALE, CASH,—and a discount of 5 per cent allowed, where a quantity of twelve dozen or above, of either sort of Wine is taken.—Nesbit Lane, 25th Nov., 1837.

ON SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned Sherry Wine of very superior quality (Gold Colour) from *Messrs. H. B. Smith* and Co.

in Wood....at Rs 400 per Hhd.
" bottle...." " 22 per dozen.
" pints...." " 12 per dozen.

FRITH. and Co.

Nesbit lane, 24th November, 1837.

THE favourable Opinion now entertained by the public of the quality of Messrs. Elliot and Co's. Pale Ale, of which a small batch is just received per " Gilmore" for sale at 60 Rupees per Hhd. apply to *Messrs. D. and M. Pestonjee.*—Bombay 25th Nov. 1837.

TO BE SOLD pursuant to a decree of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay on the Equity side of the said court, made in a cause wherein *Janordon Morojee and Wittul Morojee Ramcrustna Morojee and Pillajee Morojee* Infants by their next friend Janordon Morojee are *Complainants* and *Crustnaboye, Dadaboye and Hurrichund Ramjee* are *Defendants* before JOHN LLOYD PHILIPPS Esq. Master of the said court at his office in the Court House between the hours 3 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon of Wednesday the 29th day of November instant, the following property (vizt.) A House and Ground situate and being No. 89 on the new Sonapoor Road without the Fort of Bombay, and another House situate and being No. 2 in the Oart called or known by the name of Dhassowdy, at or near Chawoolwaddy without the Fort of Bombay, late the property of Moroba Ballajee, Hindoo, deceased, which said Property will be sold in Lots as follows.

LOT. 1. One house and ground, situate without the Fort Walls of Bombay, adjoining the family house of the said Moroba Ballajee on the new Sonapoor road, bounded on the East by the said family house, on the west by the house by Wassoodew Barickrow, on the north by the house of Framjee Ruttonjee Moos, and on the south by the above public road and assessed No. 89.

LOT. 2. One other house of one story on Fazandaree ground situate in the Oart Dhosowdy at or near Chawoolwady and bounded on the East, by the house of Bappoo Jamadar, on the West by the house of Parsee Merwanjee Jamsetjee, on the north by the house of Sumsoodeen Palowker, and on the south by public road called Jewba Sonajee's street and assessed No. 2.

Particulars and conditions of sale may be had at the office of the said *Master* or of *Mr. Collins*, solicitor at his office within the Fort of Bombay.

(Signed) J. L. PHILIPPS,
Acting Master in Equity.

શ્રીમ્બુમબાઇ ની જુદીફેટર ની શ્રુપરીમ ફોરટમોથી ઇક્વીટી શાઇડમાં ફિક્રુકમના મુથાઇકુકે જે ફજીઆમો જનારદન મોરોજી તથા વીઠલ મોરોજી તથા રાંમકુકુશટનાં મોરોજી તથા પીલાજી મોરોજી ફિછેલા બંધે બાલફોકે તેની વતી તેનાં ગોતરેજ જનારદન મોરોજી ફરીઆદી ફરનારાઓ તથા કુકુશટનાંબાઇ તથા દાદાબાઇ તથા ફરી ચંદ રાંમજી જવાળ દેનારાઓકે વાશતે અંન લાઇડ શીલીપશ ઇશકુકિર એજ ફોરટ નો આશાતર થાએ તેની આજ્ઞીશ ફોરટ વાલા ઘેરમોકે તાંહાં તેની હજુરમો પાછલા ખોફોરનાં ફલાફ ૩ તથા ૪ ની વચમાં ખુધવા રે તારીખ ૨૯ મી નવેમબર ચાલતા મજી નાંનીને દીને ઘેર એફ તથા જમીન જે ઉપર આંફ ૮૯ મોકે તે બાફાર ફોટ નવા શ્રુનાં પુરનાં રશતા ઉપરછે તથા બીજુ ઘેર ફિફ જે ઉપર આંફ ૨ જોકે તે શ્રી બાફાર ફોટ ઘશાવડી વાડીમો ચેવુલ વાડીની પડોશ મોકે તે મીલફત આગલા મરનાર દીન દુ મોરોબા બાલાજી નીકે તે અફેર લીલાંકુ ફરીને વેચશે—તેની વીગત *

લાટ ૧ લો—ઘેર એફ તથા જમીન શ્રી બાફાર ફોટ મોરોબા બાલાજીનાં રફેવાનાં ઘેરની પડોશમો નવા શ્રુનાપોરનાં રશતા ઉપરછે તેની ઉગમેન દશાએ એજ ધણીનુ રફેવાનુ ઘેરછે તથા દખશાંણ દશાએ વાશ્રુદે વ બારી ફરાવનુ ઘેરછે તથા ઉતર દશાએ ફરાંમજી રટનજી મુશનુ ઘેરછે તથા દખશાંણ દશાએ નવા શ્રુનાપોરનો પાદશાહી રશતોછે તથા આશેશમેનટની ખુફનો આંફ ૮૯ મોકે

લાટ ૨ જો એફ બીજુ ઘેર માલ એફનુ ફરજંદારી જમીન ઉપરછે તે ઘશાવડી વાડી મો ચેવુલવાડીની પડોશમોકે તેની ઉગમે ન દશાએ બાપુ જમાદારનુ ઘેરછે તથા દખ શાંણ દશાએ પારશી મેફેરવાનજી જંમશેદજી નુ ઘેરછે તથા ઉતર દશાએ શમશુદીન ખલ બફરનુ ઘેરછે તથા દખશાંણ દશાએ પાદશા હી રશતોછે જેને જીવબા શીનાજીનો મોફો લો ફરી ફફેછે તથા આશેશમેનટની ખુફ નો આંફ ૨ જોકે *

ફેની ચોફશ બીનાં તથા વેચાંણની બો લી એજ આશાતરની અથવા મીશાતર ફા

લીનશ વફીલની આરીશમો પુછાથી આપુ મ થશે *

(શફી) જે—એલ—શીલીપશ

ઉફીનો આશાતર ધન ધફુકટી

HALL-PLACE SCHOOL,
BEXLEY, KENT,
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
J. J. BARTON.

THE CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL DEPARTMENTS, TOGETHER WITH NATURAL PHILOSOPHY,
Under the u perintendence of
THE REV. J. G. HANDFORD, M. A.
OF CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE CAMBRIDGE;
THE FRENCH AND GERMAN LANGUAGES AND LITERATURE
UNDER THE SUPERINTENDENCE OF
THE REV. C. OTT, B. D.
OF THE UNIVERSITY OF STRASBURG.

HALL PLACE is situated in a beautiful and healthy part of KENT, between the villages of BEXLEY and CRAYFORD, about twelve miles from London, and half a mile to the south of the high road to Dover. The spacious and airy DORMITORIES and CLASS-ROOMS of this ancient edifice, and the extensive PLEASURE GROUNDS by which it is surrounded, present no ordinary attractions to those PARENTS who feel how essentially pure air and regular exercise contribute to the health and happiness of the CHILDREN.

The whole system of instruction in this SCHOOL has for its object the cultivation of the MORAL, PHYSICAL, and INTELLECTUAL FACULTIES, and the formation of habits of INDUSTRY and SELF-GOVERNMENT.

The internal arrangements of the School are in a great measure modelled on those of the Schools of PRUSSIA, which were visited by the PRINCIPAL during the summer of 1834.

It is divided into SENIOR and JUNIOR DEPARTMENTS, the latter of which comprises most of the PUPILS between the ages of Six and Ten. This arrangement is productive of great advantage to the younger boys, who, in addition to the care and instruction of the Teachers attached to the Senior School, receive the benefit of female attention, whenever extreme youth or neglected education seem to demand it. The method of conveying instruction to the younger Pupils is modelled on that practised at YVERDUN, and at the SESSIONAL SCHOOL at EDINBURGH. They have a separate School-Room and Dormitory.

Throughout the establishment a taste for MUSIC and SINGING is cultivated, and the latter accomplishment is taught to all who manifest musical capability.

Those Pupils who do not take lessons of the DRAWING MASTER learn LINEAL DRAWING, as being essentially necessary to the proper training of the eye and hand; and the perceptive faculties in general are developed and exercised by inculcating habits of observation.

TERMS.

THIRTY GUINEAS PER ANNUM.
*** WASHING, 3 Guineas per annum.

There are no additional charges whatever, except for BOOKS, DRAWING, and DANCING.

Those Pupils who remain during the VACATION receive daily instruction from a Master retained for that purpose. SEVEN GUINEAS per Annum is the additional expense thus incurred.

A trusty person is appointed to meet those Young Gentlemen on their arrival who are consigned to the School, and to conduct them to the place of destination.

REFERENCES are permitted to COL. GOODFELLOW, Fitzroy Square; COL. JOURDAN, Horsham, Sussex; J. L. BAKER, Esq, No. 6, Crosby Square, London; as well as to other Officers and Civilians in various parts of INDIA, who have had relations at the School during the last five years.

ON SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, Wines of superior quality from "*Mendham and Co.*" London Sherry Wine (Gold color) per doz. ~~Rs~~ 18
Old Port Wine.....,..... 18

Terms, Cash, and a discount of 5 per cent allowed if twelve dozen is taken.

FRITH AND Co.

Nesbit Lane, 25th November, 1837,

ON SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned in cases of three dozen each.

Very Superior Pale Sherry—in quarts per dozen.....Rs. 22
Do. do. Port Wine—Pints do. 12

The above from the House of H. CAPEL, London.

Terms, Cash and a discount of 5 per cent allowed if twelve dozen is taken.—Nesbitt, Lane, 25th November, 1837.

FRITH AND Co.

ON SALE at the Godowns of *Messrs Remington and Co.* Todd and Bosanquet's Sherry per *Walmer Castle* @ ~~Rs~~ 22 ₱ Doz.
Do. Port Wine in Quarts.. " 20 " "
Do.....Pints..... " 12 " "
Phelan's Claret..... " 24 " "
Also a small quantity of the following:—
Very Superior Hock.. ..~~Rs~~ 35 ₱ Doz.
Curacoa in Pints..... .. " 20 " "
Hermitage..... ..... " 20 " "
Brandy..... .... " 20 " "

Bombay, 25th November, 1837.

NOTICE.—We have this day established a House in this place for the trasaction of general agency.

FOSTER AND Co.
₱ pro. THOS. LANCASTER.

Bombay, 25th November, 1837.
On the Green Old Theatre.

ON SALE, at the Godowns of Messrs. HIGGINSON, and CARDWELL, a small quantity of the following choice Wines.

Rich old Madeira at Rs. 230 per Hhd. or Rs. 18 per doz.
Do. Malmsey at Rs. 130 per quarter Cask.
Do. Port at Rs. 20 per dozen, quarts, and Rs. 11 per pints
Do. Pale Sherry at Rs. 16 per dozen.
Do. Brown do. at Rs. 200 per Hhd. or Rs, 13 per dozen.
Champaign at Rs. 40 per dozen

Also a few superior, well finished, Rifles, Guns, and Pistols.

Terms, Cash,—Rampart Row.— Bombay 25th Nov., 1837.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of Messrs. SKINNER and Co. the following Wines.

Superior Orange Brown and Pale Gold Sherry, bottled at Xeres, in 6 dozen cases at..... } 22 Rs. per doz.
Orange Brown do. do. in 3 doz. cases at.... } 18 do. per doz.
Pale do. do, at.....14 do. per doz.
Champagne (Partridge Eye) in do.....at. } 40 do. per doz.
White Hermitage, vintage 1819 at..... } 40 do. per doz.
Do,..Do..Do..1827 at..40 do. per doz.

Dady's Buildings, 25th Nov., 1837.

EAST INDIA AGENCY IN LONDON. FOR PASSENGERS, *No.* 11, *Leadenhall street*. Parties arriving in England will, on immediate application to Mr. ALEXANDER, *East India Passage Agent, No.* 11, *Leadenhall street* (*next door to the India House*), secure the most prompt and speedy attention in regard to the clearing and forwarding of their baggage; engaging furnished apartments in town to prevent the expense of resorting to Hotels; procuring immediate return engagements for native servants, and in all other matters consequent on a first arrival in London.

☞ Publishing office of the "East India and Colonial Magazine, No. 11, Leadenhall street.—London, 25th Sept. 1836.

ON SALE.—Bank of England bills at 60 days sight, apply to Messrs- *Macvicar Burn and Co.* Rampart Row, 24th Nov. 1837.

ON Sale at Messrs. *Dirom, Carter and Co's*, office 2 Double Barrelled Guns by Purdy price Rs. 500 Cash.—Bombay, 25th Nov. 1837.

TWO Neat light Stanhope Buggies, just landed, for sale, Apply to *Cowarjee Jehangeer* at the office of *Messrs. Duncan Gibb, & Co.* Dady's Buildings—Bombay 25th November, 1837.

TRAVANCORE CARDAMOMS AND PEPPER.

THE undersigned is authorized to invite Tenders for the above (the collection of the present season) until further notice.

The black Cardamoms will be picked out but otherwise not classed as formerly, separate Tenders will be received for the black: the whole may be tendered for at once or in any quantity, not less than one hundred Candies, the Cardamoms in store are upwards of 400 Candies of 600 lbs. Avoirdupois, they will be delivered, packed in double mat Robins and shipped at the expence of Government, free of duty as usual.

The quantity of Pepper expected is about 4000 Candies of 500 lbs. Avoirdupois and will be packed and delivered in the same manner as the Cardamoms.

A deposit of 150 ~~Rs~~ ₱ Candy on the Cardamoms and of 10 ~~Rs~~ ₱ Candy on the Pepper, will be required 25 days after the tenders are accepted if from a distance and eight days after if from any person at Alleppey, which will be forfeited in event of the former not being cleared away by the 31st January next, and the latter by the 20th May next, the contract being then void.

The Cardamoms and Pepper will be at the risk of the purchaser as soon as weighed.

Samples may be seen and any further information obtained by application to the undersigned.

The Tenders must express the prices offered in words at length and be addressed to the Acting Dewan of His Highness the Rajah of Travancore, sealed and superscribed "Tenders for * * * * * * *."

Parties tendering are at liberty to attend on the opening of their Tenders which will take place at the Huzzoor Cutcherry, Trevandrum.

JOHN MORPHEW.
Commercial Agent, to the Travancore Govt.

શ્રીતરાવેનફોરની એલચી તથા મરી ફેફલ શફી ફરનારને શતાફેજે ઉપર ફફે લી જનશો વેચાતી આપવા બાબત ની અરજીઓ બીજી વેલા બેણીતુ ફરે તાંહાં શ્રુ ધી લેવી તે માલ હાલની મોશંમનો ઈફઠો ફીધેલોછે *

ફાલી એલચી છુટી પાડવા દેશે પણ અગાઉ પરમાંણે ભાગ ફરવા દેશે નફી તે ફાલી એલચી ની અરજી નુફી લેશે તથા એલચી ની અરજી એફઠી અથવા ફરએફ જઠા ની પણ એફશો ખાંડીથી ઓછી નફી ફરવી તથા એલચી વખારમો ૪૦૦ ખાંડીથી વધારેછે તે દર એફ ખાંડી અંગરેજી ૫૦૦ રતલ ની તે બેવરી શાદરીમો ચુડા બાંધી શરફારનાં ખરચથી જફાત લીધા વગર શરેશતા પરમાંણે વાંફાંણપર ચડાવી આપશે *

મરીનો જથો આશરે ૪૦૦૦ ખાંડીનો થાશે તે દર એફ ખાંડી અંગરેજી ૫૦૦ રતલ ની તે ચુડા બાંધી એલચી ની શરત પરમાંણે વાંફાંણપર ચડાવી આપશે *

એલચી ઉપર દર ખાંડીએ ૩પીશા ૧૫૦ અમાનત રાખવા તથા મરી ઉપર દર ખાંડીએ રૂા. ૧૦ તે અરજી ફબુલ થઆપછી બે બીજા દેશાવર ખાતામો રફેતો ફોમેતો ૨૫ દાફાડામો તથા આલપજામો રફેતો ફોકતો આઠ દાફાડામો ને તે એલચી તારીખ ૩૧ મી જાંનીવારી ૧૮૩૮ શુધીમો તથા મરી તારીખ ૨૦ મી મે ૧૮૩૮ શુધીમો ફાફાડી નફી લઇજશેતો અમાનત રાખેલો ઇવેજ ચુનેફગારીમો જશે તથા ફબાલો રફ તથા બાતલ થાશે *

તે એલચી તથા મરી જોખી આપેઆ પછીનો જોખમ ખરીદદારને માંઠ રફેશે *

નમુનો જોવો ફોએ તથા તે વીશેની ફાંફ બીનાથી વાફેફ થાવુ ફોએતો ફેઠલશ ફી ફરનારને પુછેઆથી માલુમ થાશે *

અરજીમો ભાવ ખુલા અખેરે ફરીને લખી જણાવવો તથા તે મોફોરબંદ ફરી ફેભલેઆલમ શ્રીતરાવેનફોરનાં રાજાનાં ઉઢીનાં દેવાનને નામનુ શરનામુ ફરી તે ઉપર લખી જણાવવુ જે ઓએ અરજી ફબાની જનશાનીકે તેમ લખી મોફલવી *

જેફોજ અરજ ફરશે તેનાંઓને ફુટકે જે શ્રીતરાવેનદરંમની હજુર ફચેરીમો અરજી ઉઘાડતી વખત તાંહાં આવે તાંહાં તેનાંઓ ને દેખતાં તે અરજીઓ ઉઘાડશે *

જાંન મારફીક
શ્રીતરાવેનફોરની શરફારનો વે
પાર ખાતાનો આડતીઓ

GENERAL ORDERS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.
Head Quarters, Bombay, 13th Nov, 1837.
BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

1. Medical Apprentice Louis George of the 4th Troop Horse Artillery, and Medical Apprentice R. McKoy of the 2nd Battalion Artillery, are permitted to exchange situations.

2. The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence:—

Lieut. E. P. Del Hoste, Assist. Qr. Mr. Genl. N. D. A. —Staff, from 4th Nov. to 15th Decr., on private affairs, to proceed to Bombay.

Capt, A. N. Maclean, 8th Regt. N. I. from 28th Octr. to 6th Novr. on medical certificate, to proceed to Mahabuleshwur.

Lieut. J. G. Johnston, 10th Regt, N. I. from 30th do to 30th do. On medical certificate, to remain at Belgaum.

Lieut. W. Chambers, 13th Regt. N. I. from ditto to ditto, On medical certificate, to proceed to the Sea Coast.

Lieut. A. W. Diggle, 23rd Regt. N. I. from ditto to ditto, on medical certificate. to proceed to Bombay.

Major G. Taylor, Invalids, from 21st do to ditto, on medical certificate, to proceed to Mahabuleshwur.

1. The following transfers are ordered:

Captain J. Fawcett, Assistant, Adjutant General, from the Southern to the Northern Division of the Army,

Captain C. Crawley, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, from the Northern to the Southern Division of the Army.

The above Officers will join their respective Stations without delay.

2. A. General Court Martial will assemble in the Mess Room of the Town Barracks, on Monday the 20th instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of such Prisoners as may be brought before it.

President.
Major General Sir J. F. Fitzgerald, K. C. B. Her Majesty's Service.
Members.
Lieutenant Colonel J. Scott, H. M's. Lt. Drags.
Lieutenant Colonel F. Hickes, 16th Regt. N. I.
Major H. B. Everest, H. M's 6th Regt.
Major J. Pennycuick, H. M's. 17th Regt.
Major H. Sandwith, 8th Regt. N. I.
Major J. Crawfurd, H. M's 6th Regt.
Captain Scott, 23rd Regt. N. I.
Lieutenant Col. W. Croker, H. M's 17th Regt.
Major J. Little, European Regt.
Major T. L. Groundwater, Artillery.
Major F. D. Daly, H. M's. 4th Lt. Drags.
Major G. H. E. Murphy, H. M's 6th Regt.
Captain R. R. Gillespie. H. M's 4th Lt. Drags.
Captain J. T. Leslie. Artillery.

Major W. Ogilvie, Judge Advocate General of the Army, to conduct the proceedings to whom lists of Evidences are to be sent.

With the sanction of the Right Hon'ble the Governor, the Garrison of Bombay will furnish an Interpreter,

All parties to be duly warned, and they are hereby ordered to attend the Court,

3. An order by the General Officer Commanding the Northern Division of the Army, dated the 6th ultimo, directing Assistant Surgeon Prichard to proceed to Hursole and do duty with the Left Wing 1st Regiment Light Cavalry, as a temporary measure, is confirmed.

4. The Medical Board having brought to the notice of the Commander in Chief, the repeated misconduct of Medical Apprentice Cleary, attached to the 1st Battation of

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illery, His Excellency is pleased to direct that he be harged the service.

Compensation money in lieu of clothing for the pre- year is authorized to be issued to the 8th Regiment ive Infantry, to the Native Commissioned Officers and aff Serjeants of the 10th Regiment Native Infantry, and the undermentioned ranks of the 3rd Regiment Native fantry.

8 Subedars,
8 Jemedars,
1 Serjeant Major,
1 Quarter Master Serjeant,
1 Havildar Major,
1 Drum Major,
1 Fife Major.

5. The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of sence:—

Captain C. Johnson, 3rd Regt. N. I. from 1st Novr. to st Decr. in extension, to remain at Bombay, on private airs.

aptain G. Smith, 29th Regt. N I. from 15 do to 15th Feby. 37. on urgent private affairs, to proceed to Bombay

Surgeon J. Butchart. 20th Regt. N. I. from 1st Decr. to st Jany. 1838. On private affairs, to proceed to Bombay.

Head Quarters, Bombay, 15th Nov. 1837.

1. A Detail of 1 Serjeant and 29 Rank and File from Head Quarters of the 1st Battalion of Artillery, will oceed to join the 2nd Company of that Battalion stationed the Presidency.

2. The Officer Commanding the Southern Division of Army, will be pleased to assemble an European eneral Court Martial at Belguam, for the trial of such isoners as may be brought before it: and to nominate officer to officiate as Judge Advocate, to whom lists of idence are to be sent.

All Parties to be duly warned, and they are hereby ered to attend the Court.

3. The Officer Commanding the 2nd Regiment Light valry, will detach to the Presidency 3 Troopers, to join Escort of the Right Hon'ble the Governor; to replace Troopers deceased and 1 lately promoted to Naik; the ter is directed to join the Head Quarters of his Regiment Sholapore.

4. The Commandant of Artillery has permission to tach from the Head Quarters of the Horse Brigade, 20 nk and File to complete the 1st Troop at Sholapore, and ank and File to complete the 2nd Troop at Deesa.

5. The General Court Martial of which Lieutenant olonel Hickes of the 16th Regiment Native Infantry, is resident, is dissolved.

6. Major G. J. Wilson of the 23rd Regiment Native fantry, is appointed a Member of the General Court Mar- al of which Major General Sir J. F Fitzgerald K. C B. President, in room of Major Pennycuick relieved from uat duty.

1. Lieutenant H. Creed of the 1st Battalion Artillery, is directed join the Head Quarters of the Battalion at Ahmednuggur, as early practicable.

2. The undermentioned Officers lately admitted to the Service, re attached to do duty with the Regiments specified opposite their mes, and directed to join.

Cornet E. H. Simpson,.—1st Regiment Light Cavalty.
„ T. A. Mackeazie,—ditto ditto
Ensign A. Austen,'—23rd Regiment Native Infantry:

Head Quarters, Bombay, 18th Novber 1837.

1. Assistant Surgeon J. J. Atkinson, attached to the European Ge- eral Hospital, is appointed to do duty under the Superintending urgeon North West Division of Guzerat, and will join as early as practicable.

2. With reference to G. O. C. No 2, of the 8th May last, Assis- iat Surgeon F. S. Arnott, M. D. is posted to the 20th Regiment Na- tive Infantry

3. An order by the Officer Commanding the Northern Division f the Army, dated the 7th instant, directing Assistant Surgeon Brad- ey to receive medical charge of the 9th Regiment Native Infantry, n the departure of Surgeon Mackeil on medical certificate, is confirm- d.

4. Second Lieutenant W. C. Say, is posted to the 3rd Troop Horse rigade.

5. Lieutenant S.Turnbull of the 2nd Battalion Artillery is directed join the 2nd company of that Battallion at Ahmednuggur.

6. The following removals of unposted Ensigns will take place, their own request.

C. F. Grant.....from European Regiment.....15th Regt N. I.
A. N. Aitchsion.. 5th Regt. Native Infantry.. ..24th do- do. do.
D. O. T. Compton 16th do....ditto..do.....15th do..do..do.
J. Newnham.... 19th do -..do....do....1st Gre. Regt- N. I.

Lieutenant W. A. St. Clair, Horse Brigade, from 15th Decem- r, to 15th January 1838, on urgent private affairs, to proceed Bombay.

Captain A. C. Peat, Engineers, from 15th November, to 15th ecember, on private affair, to proceed to Bombay.

Lieutenant T. L. Jameson, 3rd Regiment Native Infantry from November, to 20th Decemb[illegible] in extension, to enable him to e-join.

Major H. Sandwith, 8th Regi[illegible] Native Infantry, from 1st November, to 30th November, on urgent private affairs, to remain Bombay.

Captain C. B. Morton, 10th Regiment Native Infantry, from ditto o 25th ditto, on private affairs, to remain at Bombay.

Major W. Stirling, 17th Regiment Native Infantry, from 1st De- mber, to 31st December, on urgent private affairs, to proceed to ombay.

Major F. Stalker, 19th Regiment Native Infantry, from ditto to 31st January 1838, on urgent private affairs, to proceed to the Dec- an and Bombay.

Ensign J. Hoare, attached to 5th Regt. N. Infantry, from 1st December, to 10th ditto ditto, on urgent private affairs, to pro- ceed to Bombay.

Conductor T. Sloper, Commissariat Department, from 8th No- vember, to 8th do. on medical certificate, to proceed to Bombay.

Head Quarters, Bombay, 19th November 1837

1 Captain W. Pottinger of Her Majesty's 6th Regiment of Foot, is appointed a Member of the General Court Martial of which Ma- jor General Sir John Fitzgerald K. C. B. is President in room of Lieutenant Colonel Hickes reported sick.

STRATFORD POWELL, *Lieut. Col. Adjt. Genl. of the Army.*

BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 16th Novembei 1837.

No. 487.—With reference to the Government General Order 20th March 1834, promulgating a Royal Warrant for the increase of Pay to Regimental Quarter Masters, after certain periods of service, the deduction of Rupees 18 4 0 per mensem, at present made from the Company's Allow- ance to that class of Officers in Her Majesty's Regiments of Infantry on this Establishment, is to be discontinued.

No. 488.—Ensign W. B. Ponsonby, of the 22nd Regiment Native Infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe, for the benefit of his health.

No 489.—Major General Sir J. F. Fitzgerald, K. C. B., of Her Majesty's Service, is appointed to the command of the Poona Division of the Army, from 7th instant,

No. 490.—Lieutenant G. O. Reeves, of the 3rd Regiment Light Cavalry, is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years, on private affairs.

No. 491.—Lieut. Cruickshanks, Assistant to the Chief Engineer, is allowed leave of absence for three months, to proceed to the Coast and the Deccan, for the recovery of his health.

Second Lieutenant Wood, is appointed to act as Assistant to the Chief Engineer, and 2nd Lieutenant Burke to act for Lieutenant Wood in charge of a detail of Pioneers within the Poona Cantonment, during Lieutenant Cruickshank's absence,

Bombay Castle, 18th November 1837.

No. 492.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Coun- cil has been pleased by a Resolution passed in the Judicial Department, to appoint Subedar Gooljar Missure of the 23rd Regiment Native Infantry, to be Native Commandant of the Ahmednuggur police corps, and to direct that his name be struck off the strength of the Army.

Bombay Castle, 20th November, 1837

No. 493.—With reference to General Order (No, 217) dated the 27th of April last, Private Charles Wey, of the Sappers and Miners, is placed at the disposal of His Ex- cellency the Commander in Chief.

No. 494.—By a Resolution passed in the Judicial Depart- ment under date the 15th instant. Lieutenant Leckie, of the 22nd Regiment Native Infantry, has been placed under the orders of Captain Outram, Political Agent in the Myhe Caunta.

Bombay Castle, 21st November 1837.

No. 495.—The following temporary arrangements are con- firmed:—

Lieutenant T. Cleather, of the Golundauze Battalion, act as Interpreter to the 4th Regiment Native Infantry, from the 9th September 1837, during the absence of Lieut. Lucas, on sick certificate.

No. 496.—The following temporary arrangement is con- firmed:—

Captain J. H. Chalmers of the 4th Regiment Native In- fantry, to act as Line Adjutant at Ahmednuggur, during the absence of Brevet Captain Bourchier, on sick certificate.

No. 497.—The undermentioned Officer is to take Rank from the date specified opposite his name.

Second Lieutenant W. C. Say, Regiment of Artillery.— Rank in the Regiment 30th Oct. 1837, ditto in the Army 8th Decr. 1831.

No. 498.—The following appointments is made:—

7th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant J. R. Hebbert, to be Quarter Master and Interpreter in the Hindoostanee Language, vice Skipper resigned the situation.—Date of appointment, 26th October 1837.

No 499.—Mr. F. M. Stear, is admitted to the service in conformity with his appointment by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, as a cadet of Infantry on this Establishment, and promoted to Ensign, leaving the date of his Commis- sion for future adjusment.—Date of Arrival at Bombay, 30th October 1837.

Captain G. B. Aitchison of the 5th Regiment Native In- fantry, has returned to his duty without prejudice to his rank, by permission of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors. —Date of Arrival at Bombay 30th October 1837.

No. 500.—The following Native promotion is made,

9th Regiment N. I.

Jemedar John Waggon, to be Subedar and Havildar Ma- jor Raboo Purrub, to be Jemadar in succession to Appyah deceased.—Date of Rank, 25th October 1837,

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c. &c.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 16th November 1837.

Mr. P. Stewart, to act as first assistant to the principal collector of Poona.

Bombay Castle, 18th November 1837.

Mr. E. L. Jenkins, assistant to the collector in Candeish, has proceeded into the districts, on deputation, from the 25th ultimo.

Bombay Castle, 18th November 1837.

Sir R. K. Arbuthnot, Bart, sub-collector of Nassick, is allowed leave of absence from the 18th to the 27th ultimo. under section XVI. of the absentee regulation, to enable him to join his station.

Sir R. K. Arbuthnot, Bart, is allowed to proceed on de- putation, into the districts, from the 27th of last month.

Mr. R. C. Chambers, acting sub-collector of Broach is permitted to proceed into the districts, on deputation.

Bombay Castle, 21st November 1837.

Mr. J. N. Rose, to be acting 4th assistant to the principal collector of Poona: this appointment to date from 26th April last.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. H. TOWNSEND,—*Actg. Secy. to Govt.*

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 16th November 1837.

Mr. A. Hornby, is appointed acting assistant judge and session judge of Surat, for the detached station of Broach.

Mr. J. Webb, acting assistant judge and session judge of Ahmednuggur, resumed charge of his duties, on the 10th instant.

Rao Bahadoor Venkut Rao Soebajee, is appointed princi- pal sudder ameen of Dharwar, in the room of Rao Bahadoor Kristna Rao Goornath deceased.

Bombay Castle, 22nd November 1837.

Lieutenant Graham, commanding the Candeish Bheel corps, is allowed one months leave of absence from the 15th proximo, to visit Sholapore, on urgent private affairs.

The judges of the sudder dewanny and sudder foujdaree adawlut, have issued a sunnud bearing date the 20th instant, to Nurotumdass Bookundas, appointing him Moonsiff at Veerumgaom, in the zillah of Ahmedabad.

Mr. Wm. Simson, acting judge and session judge of Su- rat, is allowed one days leave of absence, being the period by which he exceeded the leave granted him on the 20th of September last.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 21st November 1837.

Captain W. Ward, commanding the irregular horse in Cutch, is permitted to visit the presidency on private af- fairs, for the period of one month, from the 1st proximo.

Bombay Castle, 22nd November 1837.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council, is pleased to appoint the Hon'ble James Sutherland esq. political com- missioner for Guzerat and resident at Baroda

Captain Outram; political agent in the Mahee Caunta, resumed charge of his duties on the 13th instant.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Govr. in Council,
J. P. WILLOUGHBY.—*Secy. to Govt.*

PROCLAMATION.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Gopal Raee, a Carcoon in the establishment of the Po. litical Agent in Katteewar, having been convicted of bri- bery and corruption, the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council, hereby dismisses the said Gopal Raee, from his situation and is pleased to declare him incapable of ever serving the Hon'ble Company in any capacity whatsoever in future.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W H WATHEN, *Chief Secy to Govt.*

Bombay Castle, 11th November, 1837.

OPIUM MEMORANDUM

BOMBAY.

Passes granted up to the 15th instant.... ....Chests		453
Ditto from 16th instant to this day..... „		40
Chests		593

MALWA.

Passes granted up to the 5th instant.. .....Chests		185
Ditto from 6th to the 8th instant..... .. .. Chests		1,324
Chests		1,509

IMPORTED

From the 8th to the 14th instant..... ....Chests		58
Ditto from 15th to the 21st do..... .....none.		
Total		58

EXPORTED.

From the 8th to the 14th instant..... .. ....Chests		35
Ditto from the 15th to the 21st instant.....none.		
Total		35

Bombay, 22nd November 1837. J. TAYLOR,—*Opium Agent*

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Names of Vessels	*Agents*	*Date of intended departure.*	*To what port.*	*Touching where.*
Tory	Messrs. Duncan Gibb & Co.	Thisday.	Liverpool	
Orleana.....	Do. Dirom. Carter & Co	.....ditto.....	Ditto..	
Hero of Malown.....	Do.... ..do..	31st do.....	China	
Orient..	Do.... ..do..	5th December	Liverpool.	
Princess Charlotte.....	Do.... ..do..	10th dtito	Ditto	
Lady Fevershams.....	Do.... ..do..	25th ditto....	London...	
John Knox....	Do. Duncan Gibb & Co...	15th ditto.....	Liverpool.	
Asia.....	Do. Forbes & Co.....	Middle of December.....	London...	
Frances.....	Do. Higginson & Cardwell..	.....Do.....	Liverpool.	

EXCHANGE.

	Buy.	Sel
Six per cent Remittable Loan.....		
First five per cent Loan.....		
No. 320, a 1st class.....		
Second five per cent Loan.....	109½ @	111½
Third five per cent Loan.....	112	111½
Bills on Calcutta, 30 days.....	100½	100½
Bills on Madras, 30 days.....	99½	99
Bills on England at 30 days sight.....		
Ditto at 6 month's sight.....		
Canton Bills		
Spanish dollars per 100.....	222½	222
Sovereigns each.....	10	10¼

HIGH WATER TABLE,—25TH NOVEMBER, 1837.

	Mor.	Eve.
Saturday.....	9 8	9 9
Sunday,.....	9 30	9 50
Monday.....	10 9	10 2

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVAL.

Bt. Captain T. Candy, Supt. Poona College, from the Deccan.

DEPARTURES.

Lieut. T. N. Geils, 4th Lt. Dragoons, to Kirkee.
Lieut. W. Hibbert. Queens Royals, to Belgaum.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

DEATSHS.

At Constantinople of the plague on the 2d August last, at the house of Mr. Cartwright the Consul General, Lieut. George Pulteney Malcolm, of H. M. 50th Regt. eldest son of Sir P. Malcolm, G. C. B.

A Sea, on the 19th November, on his passage to Bombay, Lieut, Nixon, of the Bombay Artillery.

On the 2nd September 1837. Major William Hammond late of the 3rd Regt. Bombay Light Cavalry.

SHIPPING ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE.

Arrival and Departure,—None.

SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

The East India Company's Sloop of War Elphinstone.
STEAMERS.—Berenice, and Atalanta,
FREE TRADERS.—Logan, Tory, Sarah, Princess Charlotte, Hannah, John Knox, Asia. Orient, Lady Fevershame Elora, Frances and Emma. Hero of Malown, Eamont, Calcutta, Urania, James McInroy, and Gilmore.
COUNTRY VESSELS.—Tauze, Lord Castlereagh, Hamudee Kusrovie, Mahadimbu Shaw, Discovery, Futtay Salam, Eliza, Hydroose, Good Success, Sandwich, and Mahamoody, Emily, Orleana, Sumdany. Sultana.
FRENCH.—Eleanor.
HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM'S,—Barque Mecca, Piedmonse, and Mahomeedee.

THE COURIER.

SATURDAY, 25th NOVEMBER, 1837.

At length the Calcutta authorities have done justice, although with sufficient tardiness, to Bombay, by repealing all such provisions of the Bombay code as prescribed the levy of Transit or Inland Custom Duties and have subjected this Presidency to the same Customs and Regulations as exist and are in force in Bengal. We are not satisfied on looking to the explanations offered by the Governor General in Council, that these changes could not have been effected at a much earlier period, and we still, notwithstanding the defence of the Bengal authorities attempted by the *Calcutta Courier*, maintain that if there had been the disposition we might have stood upon equal terms with the residents on the Ganges at the same time that they secured the boon and exemption for themselves. All the inquiries necessary for founding a measure of justice, such as this, might have been conducted with reference to all the presidencies at the same instant; for we can hardly imagine that what was unwise impolitic and inexpedient in the one could be divested of its noxious qualities in the others, so as to justifiy any hesitation as to the prudence and necessity of a change which should *uno ictu* relieve and unfetter the commerce and commercial enterprise of all India. Feeling however that this justice should long since have been extended to us, and that all the presidencies should equally enjoy the privileges which that of Bengal had secured, we are sorry to find that Madras is still to remain in the rear of improvement and exemption, and that the requisite inquiries for putting that Presidency upon an equal footing with Bengal, and now at last with us, have not yet been brought to a conclusion We have not yet had time to anatomise this *well considered* and we presume well digested concoction of the Calcutta authorities, but as we have not yet discovered that we have been dealt with as foreigners we will take it for granted at present that all is fair and free even from suspicion. We are informed with a great deal of caution and circumspection that the measure is not to be considered a final one, and that it may be necessary to change alter or modify the existing Tariff of Customs *if the condition of the Finances of India* should compel the Government to seek fresh sources of income. As however the Government has designated some of the local duties as *more than ordinarily vexatious*, no apprehension need be entertained of its retrogading as respects the Transit Duties; the operation of which has been so excessively annoying and burdensome. We observe by section IV. of the act that the new tariff of duties as specified in Schedule A of the enactment is to come into operation on the 15th of next January, and that a duty of 8 annas per maund on Salt is to be substituted for the Inland custom duties and to take effect from the 15th of December. The Governor in Council of Bombay is empowered by section XIII to prescribe by what route goods shall be allowed to pass into or out of a foreign territory, and by sectiou XXV to declare what places within the presidency shall be ports for the landing tand shipment of merchandize with power to establish Custom houses or Chokees at such places as he may determine upon. With regard to the *prosperous results to be expected under the encouragement afforded to production and commerce by light duties*, we can we think confidently assure our legislators that they need not make themselves at all uneasy on this head, as in every instance, we believe, when vexatious imposts have been reduced or withdrawn, the result has been in favor of the revenue, by the increased stimulus given to the enterprise and industrious pursuits of the native population. We have already touched upon the great productiveness of the tolls in various districts, after absurd restrictions were removed, and shall endeavour to obtain accurate returns in this respect so as to annihilate any scepticism which may still be entertained or affected at Calcutta.

We are glad to find that Mr. Waghorn exerted himself greatly to forward the August mail to this presidency. This gentleman, finding no Steamer arrive at Suez, dispatched an English messenger with the August mail and the Marseilles mail up to the 6th September to Mocha, in the hope of finding a vessel there by which the packets might be forwarded. Mr. Waghorn also delivered to his messenger, as we are informed, 1000 Dollars for the purpose of taking up a vessel, in case none should be found on the point of proceeding to Bombay. Sometime afterwards however the English messenger returned stating that he could not procure a vessel of any description, there not being any at Mocha. Under these circumstances Mr. Waghorn was compelled to abandon the idea of forwarding the August mail, and we can only commend his zeal and diposition to serve us, which was only frustrated by something of our usual fortune.

We perceive in the *Agra Ukhbar* an article on the subject of the last appearance of the *Meerut Magazine*. We regret with our contemporary that this publication should have experienced a premature fall and that too when promising so largely for the literature of India.

We have much pleasure in inserting the following letter from Mr. Thomson, the Military Secretary to our Ambassador in Persia, to Lieut. Colonel Shee of the Madras Service, as it shews that the King of Persia has appreciated the long useful and gallant services of that officer.

"*Tahran, 14th September*, 1837.

SIR,—His Majesty the Shah, in consideration of your high services, having been pleased to bestow on you the order of the Lion and Sun of the 1st Class of Sisteep, I have the honor to inclose the Firman issued on the occasion, along with its translation; and I am requested to offer you the hearty congratulations of His Excellency Mr. McNeill."

I have the honor, &c.

(Signed) W. TAYLOUR THOMSON,—*Mily. Sec.*

To, Lieut. Col. Shee, Comdg. British Detacht. Serving in Persia.

The following is a list of the Passengers expected per *Berkshire* Capt. Clarkson.

Mrs. Cotgrave, Mrs. Tyrill, Mrs. Williams, Mrs Landon, Miss. Renwick, Miss. Hobson, Miss. Weekes, Miss. Aislabie, Capt. Cotgrave, ditto Tyrill, Lieutenant Pruen, Artillery Lieut. Eastwick, Mr. Thompson, Asst. Surgeon, and Mr. Bedford Cadets Mr. Fanning, Mr. J. Fanning.

MADRAS.

The following are the 4th 5th and 6th day's drawings of the Madras lottery:—

Fourth Day.

No. 4259 Prize of 5,000 Company's Rupees.

Nos. 2382 and 2727 Prizes of 400 Company's Rupees each.

Nos. 183 389 395 448 527 895 915 1277 2284 2340 2989 3187 3245 3952 4146 and 4846 Prizes of 200 Company's Rupees each.

Fifth Day.

No. 3262 Prize of 20,000 Company's Rupees.

No. 3227 Prize of 1,000 Company's Rupees.

Nos. 1648 3992 4089 and 4880 Prizes of 400 Company's Rupees each.

Nos. 32 264 676 731 913 943 1328 1383 1499 1594 1746 2627 2816 2078 3276 3358 3550 3720 3830 4052 43084401 and 4531 Prizes of 200 Company's Rupees each.

Sixth Day.

Nos. 271 774 and 4135 Prizes each of 1,000 Company's Rupees each.

Nos. 1947 2135 2480 and 4904 Prizes of 400 Company's Rupees each.

Nos. 81 175 499 682 885 1489 1579 1950 2093 2163 2200 2204 2867 2936 3779 3926 4405 4719 4738 4856 4874 and 4877 Prizes of 200 Company's Rupees each.

CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA COURIER.—NOVEMBER 10.

The *Englishman* mentions that "it is in contemplation to procure a number of Indian labourers for the West Indies, and that a ship, the *Hesperus* of Liverpool, is now on her way here with the specific object of obtaining a complete cargo of coolies for Demerara, where the owner of the vessel possesses large estates" Our contemporary very properly suggests that this transportation of ignorant coolies to a country distant more than half the circumference of the globe should be carefully subjected to regulation. The Draft Act lately published permits engagements for *five* years; but it appears that in the British Colonies of the West no contract of the kind will be valid beyond *three* years.

Our impatient friends on the other side of India will receive by this days post the Bombay customs act passed by the Legislative Council on the 30th ultimo, and promulgated to-day in a *Gazette* extraordinary, with an explanatory resolution accounting for the delays that have taken place in assimilating the duties levied on commerce at the several presidencies. We hope the reasons set forth will satisfy our brethren of the Bombay press that the matter was not so easy of arrangement as they appear to have imagined, and at least that a desire to give Bengal some months start for the benefit of its internal traffic in the competition with Bombay, had nothing whatever to do with the causes of delay, and is a pure invention of their own. We hope the Act will answer their expectation; we believe it has been drawn up with every desire that it should. The general features of it are explained in the two following paragraphs which we extract from the prefatory Resolution.

"The Governor General of India in council has the prospect of a present surplus in the general revenue of India, which, though produced from sources not of assured permanency, warrants nevertheless his submitting to some immediate sacrifice in reliance upon the prosperous results to be expected under the encouragement afforded to production and commerce by light duties and by the removal of all vexations to internal communication.

Having therefore recently received the wider discretion solicited from the Hon'ble court of Directors in respect to the abandonment of existing sources of the public Revenue, the governor general of India in council has resolved no longer to delay the abolition of all Inland customs duties under the Bombay Presidency, and the substitution for them of an Excise Duty on salt at the rate of 8 annas per Indian maund, which as before observed, is less than the lowest rate levied under the Madras Presidency; and it has been determined to introduce at the same time an amended schedule of sea customs duties corresponding in all essential points with that established for Bengal by act No. XVI. of 1835, to be enforced uniformly at all the stations and ports under the Bombay presidency. The general duties intended to be laid upon unenumerated are the same as those of Bengal viz. 3½ per cent upon imports and 3 per cent upon exports, and the same drawback of 7 8ths will be allowed on re-exportation; but the governor general of India in council would at the same time place it on record that the very moderate general duty laid at present upon import has been adopted at both Presidencies only temporarily and experimentally."

The Resolution goes on to say, that in Bombay as well as in Bengal the duty schedules must be considered open to early though cautious and temperate revision, for the rates of duty on imports may be subjected to increase should the Government of India deem it necessary to remit its export duty upon any staple articles; and the rates of duty in both Schedules may require to be enhanced if the condition of the finances of India should compel the Government to seek fresh sources of income when, as hoped may shortly be the case, it shall be able to extend to the Madras Presidency the full measure of relief conceded to Bengal and Bombay—which reform in the Madras system it is declared has not yet been brought to maturity.

Power is given by the Act to the Governor in council in Bombay to declare what port shall be open to external trade, and if he think fit for the security of the customs at any port, to maintain a special establishment of boats for the landing and shipping of merchandise, or to license and to register cargo boats; also to maintain at any port an establishment of officers to be sent on board of vessels to watch their unlanding, as at Calcutta. Hitherto (we speak however from experience of some years ago) the custom house business has been transacted with so much facility at Bombay that we apprehend the restrictions of this Act—but which restriction it will rest with the discretion of the local Government to impose—will not be very palatable to the merchants. They are analogous to the system in force here.

CALCUTTA COURIER.—Nov. 11.

By a list which we copy from the *Englishman*, it will be seen that the society and the Service are likely to sustain this year a loss unusually heavy in the number of persons of note about to proceed to England. In the Civil Service, already seven applications for pensions are on the list, and six more are spoken of as expected. The following are the names of the gentlemen who have applied —Messrs. W. W. Maxwell, Henry Walters, C. C. Hyde George J. Siddons, W. H. Valpy, John Master and David Master—to which list we may add the name of Mr. Dynnithorne.

We are informed that since the reduction of the purchase price of the Civil Service Annuities to one quarter value at the time of retirement, namely, since May 1836 there have been 29 pensions taken, without reckoning those now applied for. At the period above named the number declared vacant was 38½ and adding thereto the six anunities of 1837, the number at present remaining available will be 15½, besides the six that will be added to the number in May next.

BENGAL HURKARU.—Nov. 11.

The Shipping Reports of this-morning announce the arrival of the *Bengallee*, Hamlin, from Greenock 29th June, and the *London*, Wimble, from Portsmouth 23d July.

The Semaphore also reported the *Mountstuart Elphinstone*, Toller, from London 17th July, and the *Arrarat*, (particulars not received.)

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 April, 2017

We have letters from Rangoon to the 28th October. They confirm our views of the state of affairs in Burmah, where the report of the arrival of the *Pelorus* and of warlike stores at Moalmyne had already changed the tone of the King and his Court. The late judicious movements of corps to the frontiers will keep up this feeling and probably bring his barbaric Majesty to his senses. His Ministers appear almost converted to pacific measures already, although King Tharawaddi still talks pompously.

In the course of next week, will be seen, moored off the Esplanade, the *Herefordshire* the *Repulse* and *Thames*, vessels of 1,400 tons each. Who would have thought a few years ago, that ships of such immense tonnage could have been brought up the river? Formerly these gigantic and splendid merchant vessels never came higher than Saugor; it may therefore be asked what has caused this *change*? Why, partly steam, and partly the breaking through *old* and *despotic* rules. In a few years ships of this description will cease to exist, as they are expensive for any private individuals to build or sail. £19 per ton was the freight paid by the Leadenhall folk for them! whereas the ships we have named will now, in all probability, take home an average freight of £3 per ton! The China ships of the East India Company certainly did honour to England, but were maintained at an awful expense. Our great grand-children will scarecely believe such magnificent merchantmen were ever built.

AGRA.

AGRA UKHBAR.—Nov. 2.

"The Reja of Chanda, Gungadhur Rao, is now at Agra, to prosecute his suit before the Lieutenant Governor and the Governor General for a diamond Ungurkha or Jacket valued by the family at a million and thirty thousand pounds sterling, and now in the hands of his Agent at Benares. It was formerly deposited with Madhoojee Kala a Benares Surroff for some repairs, when Nagpore was reduced by the British Government. The Ex-Raja is said to have been the owner of a Diamond Jacket, valued at three millions of money, which was also at Benares at the same period, and is still, it is said, in deposit at the same place.—*Agra Ukhbar, Nov.* 9.

AGRA UKHBAR.—November, 11:

Much sickness still prevails in the city, though the high temperature is falling.

A letter from Delhee says, that Major Pew left that city for Hansee on the 6th instant, in company with two great bores, a nine-pounder Gun, and a twenty-four inch Howitzer, drawn by Camels, an invention or rather new application of power, by the gallant Major, whose journey was taken to shew the Commander in Chief the experiment. The camels moved through a heavy sand at the rate of 3¼ miles per hour, a degree of speed exceeding that of many daks throughout the country. The conveyance of Ordnance by this method is an important consideration, and the intelligent inventor should be supported to the utmost.

Gwalior—A large portion of Scindea's army has already proceeded to the southward, and the rest may ere long be compelled to follow; but the prices of grain have fallen a little in the Gwalior camp, eleven seers of wheat being obtainable for a rupee.

Private letters state, that the crops in the Nagpore country, in the valley of the Nurbudda and of the Betwa, are the finest ever known: so also in the Bhopal country, where grain is selling at a maund for a rupee.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

TIMES.—September 30.

A periodical publication, which, so far as we have yet seen of it, is conducted with no small ability, bears the name of the *Church of England Quarterly Review*. The number advertised for publication this day contains an article to which, as it appear to us, the attention of Protestant and constitutional England cannot be drawn too earnestly. The reviewer states, with perfect frankness, "that his publication is a religious one;" adding, however, most justly, "But in times like ours, when every great maxim of the "constitution becomes matter of debate—when some of "the great institutions have already fallen, and all are "assailed—and when as the assaults converge on the re-"ligion of England—what can be more natural than that "those who regard religion as the source of national "strength should take alarm, or more justifiable than that "they should exhibit their sense of the danger in the "promptitude of their defence? It is even scarcely ex-"travagant to say, that the man who has regulated his "mind and his objects by the high rules of our common "faith, is *almost the only one who can take a true view* "*even of human interest.*"

The whole of the above passage is eminently creditable to the work from which we have extracted it. But the last member of it, printed in *italics*, if taken in a comprehensive sense affirms an eternal truth, of inestimable value, deriving, as it does, the clearest, that is the most incorrupt, perception of all the highest interests of a state, or in other words of all political morality—from the influence upon man's judgment, and on his resolves, of a conscience governed by true religion.

Thus animated by solicitude for those institutions with which he conceives the political existence and religious safety of the realm to be inextricably interwoven, it is not wonderful that the editor of the work before us should deliver his sentiments without reserve while warning the people of England against those men and those counsels whence he persuades himself (and we heartily concur in the persuasion) that a danger so imminent, of results so calamitous, has chiefly, it not exclusively, sprung.

The article we have alluded to may, in fact, be considered among the most irresistible and piercing chastisements that ever were bestowed upon a band of culprits under the eyes of a whole approving nation.

It traces the party history, and lays bare the degeneracy of the Whigs with a pen dipped in truth and scorn. The reputation of their earlier chiefs he leaves undisturbed, where high desert or happy fortune had placed it—on the pedestal of 1688. But much of the spirit and power of the article is displayed in the portraiture of the gradual downfall and actual degradation of the Whigs as a party; for never, but as a party, did they exist at all. There never was aught national about them or in sympathy with them, but when chance enabled Whiggery to turn to its own selfish purpose some simultaneous want, prejudice, or passion of the people. Variety of circumstance has produced in them an outward, but not intrinsic variety of action. By the India Bill formerly they sought to make the House of Commons a Whig Cabinet, as of late, by the Reform Bill, their design was to debauch a rabble constituency, and render all England a close Whigborough. In the first project the Crown and Lords defeated them—in the last, the people. The King of 1784 or the Peerage, was not to be trampled on; nor the nation of 1837 duped.

The fruit of the India Bill was the expulsion from office of every member of the Coalition Ministry, known to this day, and to all time, as the "infamous coalition," at the head of which was Mr. Charles Fox.

The fruit of the attempts to give factious effect to, or, in the Ministerial jargon of the present day, to "carry out" the Refom Bill, will also, ere long, become matter of history, being the expulsion from office, or from substantial power, of every individual connected with another and far more "infamous coaltion," at the head of which stands Mr. Daniel O'Connell.

The article in the *Review* begins by recapitulating the several notices of motions made at the beginning of the last promising session (1837) by the friends, supporters, partisans, and patrons of Ministers, which are 13 in number, as follows:—

"A bill to introduce the ballot.
"A bill to repeal the septennial Act.
"A bill to amend the Marriage Act.
"A bill for the repeal of the Corn Laws.
"A bill for the reform of the House of Lords.
"A bill for the household franchise.
"A bill to abolish the law of primogeneture.
"A bill for the exclusion of the Bishops for Parliament.
"A bill to abolish the system of plural voting in vestries.
"A bill to repeal that part of the Reform Bill, which requires the payment of rates and taxes before voting at elections.
"A bill to examine into the state of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge.

"Subsequently were added notices of a bill for the abolition of the standing army, and a bill for abolishing, the qualification of members of Parliament."

Now, this is pretty well. These were all so many friendly constructions put upon the spirit and objects of the Reform Bill by men of whom not a few were in familiar communication with the leaders of the self-called "Whig" Ministers, and all of whom were their mightly supporters against the Conservative principle and party.

We are told, indeed, that this is no fault of the Queen's Ministers, and we are asked, with infinite *naiveté*, how can they help receiving the support of all who are willing to vote for them? Ay, but they could help *giving* their support to each and every of the above class of revolutionists who had personal objects to succeed in. Lord Palmerston, for example, needed not to have shown his partisanship of the ballot and of an elective House of Peers by voting for Mr. Leader when he stood for Westminster; nor need Lord Melbourne have instructed Lord Mulgrave to hand over the whole Government patronage in Ireland to O'Connell. If such be not proofs to queen Victoria of political fellowship and of a common cause between the ostensible servants of her crown and the desperadoes who have sworn to tear away successively all tbe gems that adorn it, as well as all the pillars that support her throne, Her Majesty has a less logical understanding than those who know her best will believe in.

But we must hasten to present the reader with some quotations from the useful performance a sight of which suggested to us the duty of contributing our humble offices towards making it more generally known. We shall again return to the article, the whole of which, at such a crisis, is worthy of public attention, and in the mean time take what follows—a thin plaster for the sores of much punished Whiggery.

"The state is now governed by parties, and of those we must judge, not by their own avowals, but by facts; and those facts we must interpret by their principles. Whigism now takes the lead: it constitutes the nominal Government; but it holds the sceptre only by compromise: its existence is prolonged only by the alms of Radicalism and Popery; and every hour at once exhibits the precariousness of those alms, and the humiliation to which it stoops, for them. Taunted with its subservency to both factions, it only takes refuge the more openly with both. The menial proves his independence only by mingling the livery of both his masters, and wearing it in the face of day.

"A bolder spirit would disdain alike the service of either; fling of with one hand the red cap of the Jacobin, with the other the domino of the Jesuit; call the empire to its assistance, and be free and British again. An honester spirit would disdain to exist by the tenure of perpetual duplicity. The Whig of the revolution of 1688 would have swept the traffickers for place, the traffickers for privilege, alike out of the temple of the Constitution, and, having thus purified the worship, would have let in the people. The Whig of the revolution of 1832 himself turns the temple into a gaining-house, keep the tables. invites both factions to the game, and lives on what he can make by cheating them together. * * *

"But this trimming and balancing system must be fatal. While Ministers are busy in the little circle of their personal hopes and fears, the great circle of the world is going round. Nations are in movement. But what is the movement to them? Continents may be outstripping us in civilization, Old allies may be perishing under popular violence or foreign hostility. Young sovereigns, at the bead of young empires, may be preparing to heave Europe and Asia from their foundations. What are the earthquakes or the thunder-clouds to them? *A squirrel in its cage could not be more busily employed in climbing round its own little wheel.* All the great questions must degenerate into petty rules for personal preservation. Men to whom place is the exclusive object of life, and who tremble from hour to hour at the hazard of its loss, cannot find the time, the firmness, or the faculties, for government. The official rope-dancer dares not lift his glance from the cord on which he treads with such precarious feet. The Minister, forced to watch for every hint of surrounding factions, and whose eye is perpetually fixed on the vienges, capricious and scornful enough, which are to decide his fate in the House, can have no thought for the world beyond its walls. He unquestionably can have none of that calm and comprehensive thought which is essential to the ruler of an empire. Living in a hot and unhealthy atmosphere of intrigue, his lungs cannot expand to the fresh and bold blasts what try him in loftier religion abroad. His sense of vision becomes deranged and miscroscopic; constantly fixed on minuteness, it learns to magnify trifles; while in the sunshine it is blind. To a Ministry of this order all the proportions of public things are necessarily perverted. The House of Commons is the empire; the loss of a vote is the loss of a battle; the accession of a renegade is worth a province; the lists of majorities and minorities supersede the map of Europe. Austria may sweep Italy from the the Alps to the Abruzzi, unquestioned, if Mr. Hume can but be persuaded to put off his committee. The failure of all British influence in the Peninsula falls lightly on bosoms exhilarated by the promised allegiance of a Sir Samuel Whalley; and Russia may bind the Ottoman hands and foot, crush Circassia, send sultans and khans to Siberia, and pounce on India at her leisure, while the wrath of Mr. O'Connell can be held aloof, and his conscience or his corruption can stoop to accept the whole patronage of Ireland as the ransom for Ministerial existence.

"Last year Lord Brougham predicted that the Cabinet would do nothing. The prophecy was safe, for he had compounded the Cabinet. But, if its utter unfruitfulness during the last session has been a matter of surprise to any man, we have here the solution of the problem. All the anxieties of Ministers were for themselves: tossed and whirled about on every current of faction, without native buoyancy to float, or acquired strength to struggle, who could expect them to control the surge? It was an achievement to keep themselves from going down at once. But men catching at straws are incapable of wielding sceptres.

"But Whiggism, willing as it is to wear the mask of every party for the hour, has yet a physiognomy of its own; and those indelible features are, a passion for power and an absence of dignity; the most extravagant ambition and the readiest prostration to the mob; unlimited arrogance in the object, and unlimited mendicancy in the means. The airy navigators, whose balloons daily shoot up above our roofs and steeples, buoyed by the feculent vapours and gases of the furnace, and, after all, ascending only to ramble through the clouds, are no insufficient emblem of a party which, for the last 50 years, has never hesitated to rise to the giddiest height by the grossest inflation of the breath of the multitude."

Stuff at once more abundant and more pungent remains for another opportunity, which we shall not lose sight of.

MINISTERIAL ALTERNATIVES.

Now whether he kill Cassio—or Cassio kill him—or each do kill the other—*every way makes my gain.—Shakspeare.*

It being declared, what might indeed have been *à priori* demonstrated, that ministers are to remain in office if they can, it becomes a question what course of politics they mean to pursue. The possible resolutions which they may adopt in this respect seems to be three-fold. 1. They may do as they have done hitherto. 2. They may become more Conservative. 3. They may become more Destructive. Which of these lines of conduct they may adopt seems to us a matter of more curiosity than importance. We look upon all of them without much alarm, and are convinced that they must all end in the same result, the success of the Conservative cause, and sooner or later the establishment of the Conservative party in office. * * * * If there is any chance of the Radicals opposing or deserting their ministerial friends, it lies in the possibility of their conceiving that ejection from office would make the Whigs more Radical. The last event of this kind produced the adoption af the Irish Appropriation Clause, which the Whigs had previously resisted. It may occur to the Radicals that another course of the same rough medicine might produce an equally powerful and beneficial result. We have no doubt, indeed, that it would. The Whigs, once again out, would probably agree to any terms whatever to get in. But it might not now be so easy to effect that object. It is, therefore, we think, very problematical whether the Radicals will hazard the experiment. But while we have thus little or no expectation of any serious practical disunion between the Whigs and Radicals, we consider, that the event supposed, of the Whigs remaining in power only to administer the government for themselves and O'Connell, and do nothing or little in Parliament, would indirectly have a most beneficial effect on Convervative propects, in whatever way the Radicals might act in reference to that system. If the Radicals sanction by their support the ministerial principle of neutrality towards our institutions in church and state, the most beneficial results will ensue on the state of public feeling. If they do so quietly and contentedly, the fervour of political agitation will rapidly cool down to a Conservative temperature on all hands; the masses throughout the country, in whom the tendency to democratic encroachment is most deeply seated, will turn with disgust from their former leaders, and either abandon the contest in despair, or maintain it so feebly and distractedly as to be no longer dangerous. Nothing contributes more to allay popular turbulance than to discover the hollowness of political professions; and to see noisy and boasting demagogues settle down, either into actual placemen, or into the equally degrading position of dumb and pliable hangers-on about a court or a minister. The effect will not be materially altered, although the Radicals should continue to storm and rage againt the passiveness of ministers, provided their anger is confined to words alone, and their votes are always ready to maintain those ministers in place. The only difference would be, that in this case they would probably add an intenser feeling of ridicule to the emotions which their conduct must excite. It seems to us a great mistake to suppose that the country is composed entirely, or for the most part, of mere political partisans. There are always many individuals who hang but loosely on the skirts of any party; and, perhaps, the great mass of the community have no party feeling at all, and no fixed or detailed political opinions, but are mostly influenced, when interest does not interfere, by general ideas of what is generous or sordid, noble and mean. This is the audience to which the several political parties in the state have mainly to address themselves, and in their hands the decision of the contest chiefly rests. They have almost always the power to turn the balance, into whichever scale the weight of their approbation may be thrown; and we own that we contemplate an appeal to such judges at present with the highest hope and confidence. There is a truth, solidity, and dignity, in the Conservative cause that cannot fail to strike all impartial minds, while the whole system of Whig-Radicalism is so false. so hollow, and so ridiculous, that it must revolt every one who possesses either principle, judgment, or taste. We think, then, that upon a general review of our prospects, we are justified in saying that while, on the one hand, any attempted convulsion would lead directly to the establishment of a Conservative ministry, by the voice of the present Parliament every other course now open to the Whigs tends more or less either to the same point, or to the still more important object of allaying agitation and consolidating the foundations of Conservative principles. Ministers, we think cannot long persevere exactly as they have been doing. They will be foiled in their own House of Commons if they attempt to be more violent; and if, either with or without the support of the Radicals, they become positively Conservative or negatively so by abstaining from revolutionary measures their conduct will equally contribute to establish the great Conservative maxim, "That the British Constitution, as it exists, is sufficient for every necessary and useful object whether of beneficial legislation executive government or popular protection; and that the force of public opinion and individual talent ought exclusively to be directed towards measures of an administrative and practical kind instead of being wasted on the fruitless or dangerous promotion of organic alterations. We think we can foresee that this great truth is destined daily to gain more ground in every quarter and that even those who are not mentally convinced of it will be compelled to pay it homage in their actual conduct. O'Connell himself mischievous as his conduct otherwise is seems involuntarily to be helping forward the same principle; by virtually acknowledging that laws as they stand are substantially sufficient to give "justice to Ireland," if administered as he thinks they should be. We have dwelt little in these observations on the probable accession of the Conservative party to power because we feel that this is of far less moment than the security of our principles generally, whatever ministry may be in office. The Conservative party can well afford to bide their time, if the way is thus to be paved for them. It is quite obvious, however that the more that Destructive principles and passions subside, and more clearly it is fixed that any government must be carried on within the limits of our existing constitution in church and state—the more in short the question is reduced to this issue. Who are the fittest and best men to serve the Queen and the country and the most likely to effect practical improvements, as distinct from constitutional innovations—the more sure and certain is the ultimate ascendancy of the Conservative Party. On the personal qualificatious of Sir Robert Peel, the Duke of Wellington and Lord Stanley, as compared with Lord Melbourne, Lord Palmerston, and Lord John Russell, but one opinion, we suppose exists anywhere; that opinion is only obscured or distorted at present by the false lights of a delusive popular principle, which we have ventured to say, is fast disappearing, and from which ere long the nation will awaken, as from a dream, to a sober and steady preception of the true value of those great and patriotic men. We say, then, to our friends, as we have already said in reference to these elections, "Be of good cheer. Ours is the great cause of reason, order, liberty, and religion, against passion, anarchy, democracy, and godlessness. Let us not fear that these mighty principles which are identified with the welfare of our country and the progress of human civilization, can be abandoned to heaven's care or can in the end fail to reign supreme in the hearts and understandings of the British people.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

MR. CHARLES MAY LUSHINGTON.

Yesterday a Court of Directors was held at the East India-house, when Mr. Charles May Lushington was unanimously re-apointed a member of the Council at Fort St. George, to succeed provisionally to that office on the expiration of the term of five years' service by Mr. George Edward Russell, or upon the occurrence of any previous vacancy.—*Times, July* 20.

FUNERAL OF THE DUCHESS OF ST. ALBANS

At eight o'clock this morning, a vast concourse of persons were in waiting in Stratton-street and Piccadily, to witness the departure of the mortal remains of the duchess of St. Alban's for interment in the vault of he Beauclerk family at Redburn-hall. Shortly after the above hour, the procession, consisting of a hearse and two mourning coaches and six, and the family carriages proceeded from Stratton-street into the Newroad, and up the Fark-road into St. John's-wood, where the family equipages left the procession, and returned to town. The coffin is manufactured of old English oak of the finest grain, and covered with crimson velvet of Genoa fabric, richly studded with gilt nails, forming tripple rows, squares, and diamonds. In the centre of eache cornie on either side of the coffin, and at the head and foot, and immediately above the handles is placed a ducal coronet, all of which, as well as the handles, are of a metallic composition gilded. On the lid of the coffin, at the head, is laid another ducal coronet surrounded with laurel in gold, of the most exquisite handicraft. In the centre, on a magnificent silver gilt plate, are engraved the arms of the Beauclerk family, and beneath, the inscription:—"Harriet, Duchess of St. Albans, died 6th Aug., 1837." At the foot is placed a most curious device, representing a serpent speared. Such is a description of the coffin, the *coupd'œil* of which, when viewed by the light of wax tapers, is very grand and imposing. On Saturday evening, at eight o'clock, it was conveyed in a hearse from the undertakers, in Pall-mall to Stratton-street, where, shortly after its arrival, it was placed in the grand saloon of that splended mansion, which as well as the other suites of rooms, is hung with black when the leaden coffin containing the shell in which was the body, was brought down from the apartment in which her Grace expired, and deposited in the state coffin, and the lid screwed down, in the presence (as we understand) of some members of the Beauclerk family, her Grace's domestics, and a few private friends. The funeral was conducted in the strictest private manner. On Friday the body will be in state in the grand drawing room of Redburn Hall, where great preparations will be made during the week for the occasion. On Saturday morning the obsequies, conducted with the greatest splendour, will commence at an early hour. The body will be followed by all the principal members of the family. the following details are given relative to the disposition of the property, but on anonymous authority, in a Sunday paper which is to be received with considerable caution:—Previous to making her will, she, it is said, sent for the Duke, to whom she made known her intention of leaving the bulk of her [illegible] to the family of the late Mr. Coutts, from whom she received it: at the same time informing him that should he marry the descendant of her former husband, to whom she should bequeath his poesessions, his Grace might keep the property in the family. It is reported that the Duke refused to make any promise to the above effect, which resolution on his part caused her Grace to make a final settlement of her affairs contrary to what might have been expected. By the will, the income of £10,000 a year to the Duke of St. Alban's is only for life, and is to revert on his death to the residuary estate. A number of legacies, rather as tokens of remembrance than as splendid bequests, are made to members of Mr. Coutts's family. Her Grace's secretary has a handsome annuity for his life. To the household servants one year's wages are given, and several bequests of jewellery, etc, to a very trifling amount have been made to various acquaintances. After the above bequests the whole of her Grace's property, amounting, it is confidently stated, to *one million eight hundred thousand pounds*, with all the houses, furniture, plate, pictures, the share in the banking house of Couts and Co, mortgages, etc., are bequeathed to Miss A. Burdett. The cause assigned for not leaving large legacies to the Countess of Guildford and her daughter is said to be that the testatrix during her lifetime gave £30,000 to her ladyship, and £10,000 to the Ladies North, her daughters; and also the alleged payment of the securities given by the only grandson of Mr. Coutts, made payable by him on that gentleman's decease, is said to have influenced her Grace in not making any bequest in his behalf. The Duchess of St. Alban's reserved to herself the sole and uncontrolled use of all her income, into the amount of its disbursement the Duke never inquired. She did not expend the amount of her receipts by nearly £40,000 a-year, which immense sum has been annually invested, increasing the prodigious capital left to her by her first husband nearly twofold. Miss Angela Burdett, now the possessor of the largest fortune of any female in Europe, is in her 26th year. No particular reason has been assigned for her Grace's preference of this young lady to other relatives. The Duchess gave to Lady Sandon on the day of her marriage twenty-thousand pounds. On the day of Lord Dudley Stuart's alliance to the daughter of the Prince of Canino (Lucien Bonaparte) she agreed to give him two thousand pounds per annum, and it was regularly paid until within a short period of her demise. The statement published about the Duchess having left Lord Dudley Stuart £2,500 per annum is not at all correct; he is not named in the will. Her Grace has left five thousand pounds to each of the two daughters of Mr. Majoribanks, of the firm in the Strand; to the unmarried daughter of Sir Coutts Trotter, Bart. five thousand pounds; and to the lady of Sir Francis Burdett twenty thousand pounds sterling.—(Standard.)

Coal mines have been discovered in Syria, at Mount Lebanon, from 20 to 26 miles eastward of Beyrout, at an elevation of upwards of 2,500 feet above the level of the sea. The Pasha has determined to ascertain if the coal is suitable for smelting the iron ores of Syria, and his Highness is now erecting an experimental furnace for that purpose. Should the experiment succeed, Mohamed Ali will erect iron works in Syria where the ores are very abundant.

It is said to be the intention of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to increase the steam force of the Royal Navy, by building and equipping for service several steam frigate s, similar to the *Gorgon* now fitting at Sheerness.

Bombay.—Printed and Published for the Proprietors by Sorabjee Dorabjee, at the Courier Press.